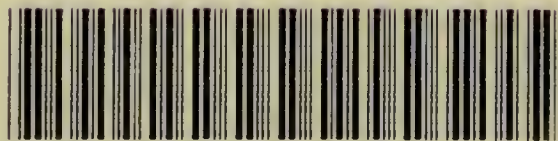




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THE
TOBACCO QUESTION
MORALLY, SOCIALLY,
AND
PHYSICALLY CONSIDERED.

BY
J. B. BUDGETT, M.D., L.S.A.

"HEU MISERI! QUI VANA COLENT."

LONDON:
GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 32, FLEET STREET;
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THE TOBACCO QUESTION

MORALLY, SOCIALLY AND PHYSICALLY CONSIDERED.

THE Use and Abuse of Tobacco has been fairly brought before the public in a pamphlet written by Mr. Lizars, of Edinburgh, a surgeon of acknowledged eminence, and the subject has been taken up by an extensive correspondence in the medical journals, whereby most interesting facts are being daily placed on record, and the combined experience of the medical profession has, I believe, without a dissentient voice, gone to prove its deleterious influence on the human constitution.

Parenthetically I may observe, *Tobacco is a poison*, and that of a most virulent and terrible character. From my own experience, I do not know one of a more certain and destructive kind in the vegetable kingdom, and I believe that to take a drachm of deadly nightshade, either in powder or in infusion, would not be more fatal than the same quantity of tobacco; and yet, whilst this ready poison can be bought in every beer-shop in the kingdom for one halfpenny, known to the drinking and smoking community as a “screw”—whilst, in city and village, from hill side to humblest valley, tens of thousands are licensed to sell a dose of poison for a penny,—yet, in face of this fact, we are told in the public reports of our present Parliament, that government intends forthwith to regulate the sale of poisons, and yet not a word has been breathed—not a whiff has been smelt of Tobacco.

Aye—the screw—we adopt the vernacular terms of our country, little thinking of the aptitude or fullness of their expression: we have often heard of “screwing” one’s nerves up, but, from my own knowledge, I know that Tobacco “screws” them down. The “screw” in the beer-house wriggles out the half-penny from the pocket of the labourer, one after another, till he finds insensibly, and perhaps unwillingly, (for we all have consciences,) he is compelled to put the “screw” upon his wife and family, who perchance may be then in want of food and clothing,

Smokers have pointed to illustrious men of past ages as an apology for the custom—have cited the great Newton, the courtly Raleigh; and, passing by the master mind of Johnson—saying nothing about Shakespeare or Milton, have glided smoothly down to our own day, by recording the names of Scott and Byron.

Critics have said that the orations of Demosthenes smell of oil. With more propriety and justice, perhaps, it may be said of Byron, whilst we must all pay homage to his transcendent genius, much of his poetry smells of Tobacco.

This plant was first discovered by the Spaniards, in 1560, and by them imported into Europe, though it was previously known and used by the inhabitants of the American continent and islands under the names of Yoli and Pætum. It was first exported from Tobago, whence its name, and was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh about the year 1590.

It is related that his servant, seeing his master for the first time exhaling smoke in large quantities, supposed him to be on fire, and immediately ran to procure a bucket of water, wherewith to “extinguish” him. Another version of the same anecdote relates that Sir Walter, whilst smoking, called for a glass of beer—which his servant brought and threw into his face with the same laudable intent.

However, Tobacco has been used in Asia, and in the eastern part of Europe for many centuries. Its use was at one time

as strictly forbidden by the Persians as that of opium is now by the Chinese—the penalty in either case being death. Its use has been forbidden from time to time by many nations—by grand dukes, kings, emperors and popes.

Here we are, however, in the year of Grace 1857, enveloped in a cloud of our own creation, which, whilst it imposes a money tax upon us—equal, at least, to the income tax about the repeal of which we are so intent—it compels us to pay a heavier, far heavier tribute from our vitality, and robs us of manliness, intellect, energy and strength.

In considering this subject

MORALLY,

I believe it will not be disputed that the habitual use of opium, or any narcotic drug, does not improve men's tempers or morals. At one time they are elated, at another depressed; and indeed this is the acknowledged effect of all these remedies, even if used medicinally—whether we speak of opium, alcohol or tobacco.

Though many smokers virtuously repudiate the idea that they drink whilst they smoke, still I believe we must all admit that the great majority of smokers persist in the habit of drinking—indeed the “pipe and glass” are so associated that they have become “household words,” and a man's philosophy and truthfulness would be finely strained who would attempt to separate them.

Two hundred and sixty years ago, tobacco smoking was described as “a branch of the sin of drunkenness;” but, during the last ten or fifteen years, the consumption of the weed has so increased, especially amongst young people, that we cannot even yet comprehend its influence or result.

Still the habits and manners of a country stamp its identity; and, if a New Zealander, or any manly representative of any of our many conquered countries, which we call colonies, could place himself in London, Manchester, or any of our large

cities, and ask to be shown the youth of our present time, the fathers of the next generation, he would look in vain for the strength of limb, the Saxon energy, the "*mens sana in corpore sano*," which has carried us successfully in every land.

If some old warrior read this, perchance he may smile with contempt; but, before he does so, I would recommend him to take his stand at nine in the morning in any thoroughfare leading to London, scan carefully the thin pale faces on every omnibus, measure in his mind's eye the narrow shoulders, the shuffling walk of the great majority of pedestrians, and then let him tell me if he can recognise any of the manly elements which were, in his early day, the pride and glory of his country. No! Tobacco meets us at every corner—it smokes on every omnibus, like the reeking of a dunghill; puppies, in the guise of officers, and disguise of gentlemen, puff their impertinence into ladies faces, who may be unprotected in the streets; tailors' clerks and shopboys, taking advantage (query?) of the early closing movement, light their cigars as they draw on their gloves for an evening's ramble; and little boys—from the costermonger to the crossing-sweeper—form smoking clubs of from three to twelve, passing their one pipe from mouth to mouth, in the secluded nooks of every alley, from the railway arch to the mythical arcana of the Adelphi. It is here that vice grows strong in company, and here the little boy receives his first practical instruction in larceny from his more advanced confederates; around the pipe young pickpockets hold their parliament.

That this is so, no one can deny. It is a grave and important subject for any legislature to consider, which looks beyond the accepted rule of expediency.

A proposition appeared the other day that it was desirable to prohibit smoking in lads under a certain age; but, whilst fathers teach them and encourage them by their own example, it would be as reasonable to bring in a bill to prevent their eating and drinking.

In St. Petersburg, and in Boston, U.S. (as I am told), smoking is prohibited in the streets: one great step in civilization. To the disgrace of our railway authorities, smoking takes place in almost every train, though they all profess to prohibit it; and any man who complains, is treated with derision by the passengers, and indifference by the company's servants. Many times have I seen ladies, who, forced by circumstances to travel by a parliamentary or third class train, have mildly expostulated with a neighbouring smoker. The complaint has been invariably met with an unmanly sneer, a ribald jest, and seldom, or never, with a willing and ready compliance.

Few fathers tell their sons to smoke—I never heard of one who did so: still most of us, at some time or other, have heard a contrary injunction, by father and by mother too. The latter, in the consciousness of her womanly purity, seldom, perhaps never, hesitates to denounce it as “a filthy habit,” whilst the former, with the full knowledge that he cannot in principle uphold a practice he daily follows, sneaks away from argument, very possibly to teach by example that which his experience and judgment are ready to repudiate.

A heathen philosopher once said, “Cæsar’s wife must not only be virtuous, but appear so,” and the great apostle tells us to “avoid the appearance of evil.” Now it may be said that there is no moral wrong in smoking a pipe of tobacco. Neither is there, as an abstract proposition; but, as the pipe is associated with the glass, as one or both are anything but symbols of temperance, to find them in company with a teacher of religion, gives the world an opportunity to rail at Christianity in the person of its professor.

This should not be. It is an admitted rule that a man is best judged of by his associates; and if an enemy to mankind be secretly or openly entertained, it is a natural conclusion that an intimate relationship is established. My own impression, therefore, is, when I see a clergyman or pastor with a pipe in

his mouth, that he is very unlike his Divine Master, whom he professes to follow and to imitate. I have seen more than one such in various denominations of Christians.

These observations may be thought, perhaps, out of place, but they have been elicited by a letter in the *Lancet* (Feb. 21, 1857), signed "Clericus Anglicanus," who evidently is ashamed to sign his name. He makes a joko of the supposition that smoking is prohibited by the bishops, and says, "so far from this being the case, some of the bishops themselves are noted smokers." If this be true, as a churchman, I am grieved to hear it, for I fully endorse the opinion of King James, that "it is a branch of the sin of drunkenness," and am ready to prove it logically, physically, completely.

I entreat this "Clericus Nicotianus" to carry in his mind's eye the human face divine of the Master he has solemnly and publicly professed to imitate; and should tobacco (in the language of Mr. Cortis,) have already "impaired his memory," or clouded his imagination, to say nothing of Christian experience, let him ask to see the idea that Carlo Dolce gives of it, at Burleigh House (and the Marquis of Exeter will be ready to show it him)—or perhaps some of their smoking lordships will introduce him to a Corregio, or a Raphael, and he has only to draw from his pocket the *ultima thule* of smokers, his short black pipe, place it in proximity with the chief object of these great manifestations of human genius, and he at once commits an act of vandalism which Attila never performed—a scandal to Christianity unequalled in polluted and pagan Rome.

If this picture representation of this vice be so full of bitter and repugnant feeling, what must be the reality of it in the man who leads and wishes the world to believe him to be Christ's representative on earth, whilst he gainsays, by the daily example of such acts, all the principles he propounds in his doctrines or teaches by his sermons.

I now proceed to consider the question

SOCIALLY.

This is indeed an antithesis—a contradiction in terms ; for smokers tell us, as far as non-smokers can understand it, that their chief delights are but at best a sort of day dream, a kind of moral oblivion, in which the cares of this nether world are enveloped in a fog ; or, like the bird of the desert, the human ostrich hides his head in tobacco smoke and fancies himself safe from all pursuers.

Is this so ? Indeed, to judge from the fact that as nations are made up of individuals, and individuals wither and dry up in the fumes of tobacco, till they lose their fair fame, so fair countries like Spain, Portugal, or Turkey, have become a by-word among nations. If accounts tell true, America is on the same road, and I fear young England bears her company. How often, even in the country, does the smell of Tobacco meet us at the doorway ? Who has not felt the influence of tobacco smoke amongst his clothes or his furniture, for at least a week, after having submitted them to an evening's fumigation ? Our wives and daughters know it well, and we, too, though we often fail in honesty to say so.

The expense, too, is eminently a social question. It is computed by Mr. Solly that £30 a year is a very moderate sum for a man to spend who smokes cigars, some spend three times this amount, and one person he knew to spend £300 a-year in Tobacco alone. This estimate, of course, does not include the incidental expense of drinking. Now I think it would be a very moderate estimate to assume that the abstract cost of tobacco is equal to about half the amount expended in *incidental* beer and spirits, and seeing that the duty paid on Tobacco during last year is in round numbers five millions sterling, it may reasonably be stated that fifteen millions have been thus unprofitably thrown away.

If Tobacco smoke be such a blessing, as its high priests say,

if it soothes the temper and softens the affections, is it not selfish and unmanly to keep it all to ourselves? If we really mean what we say, that it is really a boon, why not recommend it to our wives and daughters? I pause for a reply. No, no. I am bold to say that, in England at least, the most devoted worshipper of the pipe would hesitate to marry any girl, however beautiful, who followed his own ignoble and disgusting example.

Who has ever sat in a railway carriage for a couple of hours beside a confirmed smoker, who would not have preferred the company of a fox or a badger? His clothes imbued with smoke, and his person reeking nicotine at every pore, makes a halo for himself, in my opinion, quite "exclusive."

The celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke gives his reasons for desisting from the use of Tobacco in these words:—

1. For your health's sake, which must be naturally injured.
2. For the sake of your property, which, if you are poor, must be impaired by it; if rich, you may save the pence (if only pence) for those who are destitute of bread, and to whom a penny would sometimes be as an angel of God.
3. For the sake of your time; and quaintly asks, "Is there no need of prayer, reading, or study?"
4. For the sake of your friends, who cannot fail to be pained in your company.
5. For the sake of your voice, which continuance in snuff-taking will infallibly ruin.
6. For the sake of your memory, that it may be clear and unclouded to the end, and, lastly,
For the sake of your Soul.

In considering this question

PHYSICALLY,

I feel myself on more legitimate ground; yet I deem it right to say that whilst I collate the facts and opinions brought forward by other medical men, I do not treat the subject medically, because that would involve details and particulars

unfit, and perhaps unprofitable to the public, whilst it would extend this pamphlet to the size of a volume.

Mr. Solly appears to be the first member of our profession who has felt it his duty as a teacher to state publicly, in his lectures, the opinion he entertains of the deleterious influence of Tobacco, though Dr. Prout and others, many years ago, have recorded in their writings their opinions and experience as wayfarers in the path of science.

Dr. Prout is admitted, by all who knew him (and I had that honour), to be one of the most accurate and truthful observers and he records his opinion that "although Tobacco is confessedly one of the most virulent poisons in nature, yet such is the fascinating influence of this noxious weed, that mankind resort to it, in every mode they can devise, to ensure its *stupifying* and *pernicious* agency. It disorders the assimilating functions in general, but particularly, as I believe, the assimilation of the saccharine principle." Then he alludes to "cachectic looks," and often "yellow greenish tint of their blood," says that the strong suffer little compared with the weak and delicate, and further says, "Surely if the dictates of reason were allowed to prevail, an article so *injurious to health*, and so offensive in all its forms and modes of employment, would speedily be banished from common use."

Mr. Solly, however, after stating certain cases under his care, in which debility, depression, indigestion, and paralysis are produced, he says, "I am quite sure that there are hundreds of medical men who must have observed, though silently, the baneful effects of this noxious weed. For ten years I have smoked occasionally, and am well acquainted with the calming and soothing effect of a cigar, or even a short pipe, but I left it off about nine years ago, because it impaired my nervous energy."

The effect is the same, whether on Germans or Americans, who are habitual smokers; and, from experiencing the baneful effect of it, Dr. Carlyon says, "the face is pale, haggard, and

the frame emaciated. It is a habit easily adopted, and difficult to get rid of, and few leave it off, except they have experienced its injurious effect.

I am fully persuaded, from observation and experience, that a man's countenance is a correct index of his habits and pursuits, and that his customary diet and his ordinary occupation here are duly registered: that vice and folly, riot and debauchery, misery and poverty, repletion and self indulgence, ease and luxury, are all plainly indicated in their preponderance, but none more so than beer and tobacco. Does any one doubt this? If so, let him look at the journeymen bakers of London—they all bear the stamp of their occupation in their face—then let him look into any cobbler's stall in any of our large cities, he will, in ninety-five cases out of a hundred, be able to trace the "yellow green tint," more or less developed. Is not this Tobacco? Medical men who are attached to public hospitals, recognize at once the "mercurial countenance" of the workers in quicksilver—it is as distinct and as evident, to a man who reads from the book of nature, as is the dropped hand of the painter, or the chimney-sweepers' cancer—now, thanks to our legislature, nearly unknown.

Our great bard has said "He hath a lean and hungry look—there is mischief in the man." What is the prevailing "look" of the young men of London? I leave my readers to judge; but, if any of us were called upon to draw the portrait of an American, I believe we should imitate our friend *Punch*, who has expressed in pencil what Shakespeare has in words—emphatically, a "Tobacco face."

This is a new feature in the ethnology of Englishmen, and, to do it justice, would require a treatise in itself.

Dr. Carlyon continues—"Though, in many instances, gentlemen smoke without drinking, and thereby take the opportunity to inveigh against the habit of tippling, still "*the habit is, from this fact, more dangerously insidious;*" but the penalty must be paid, nevertheless, and often by an untimely grave."

Mr. Whitfield, after forty years' experience at a hospital con-

taining five hundred beds, and admitting 30,000 out-patients annually, speaks very decidedly of the injurious effects of smoking, and relates three cases of delirium tremens which were induced by Tobacco smoke alone.

Professor Johnstone, in his "Chemistry of Common Life," speaks of the poisonous effect of the essential principle of Tobacco:—"It is called Nicotine, and is as powerful a poison as prussic acid: a single drop will kill a dog. If evaporated in a small room, it renders the air unfit to breathe; and in smoking a quarter of an ounce of Tobacco, there are drawn into the mouth two grains of one of the most subtle of all known poisons."

Another of the essences is the empyreumatic oil—one drop will produce convulsions in a cat, and two produce death.

The smoker lives on, but with only half the attributes of life; he is accustomed to the poison, and, like the opium eater, gradually habituates himself to his dose, which would be fatal to a healthy person.

The difference between a pipe and a cigar is this—in the cigar, the empyreumatic oil of the Tobacco is more readily conveyed to the mouth, and is, therefore, more "tasteful" to habitual smokers, though experience has taught them the "arcanum" of a short black pipe, which accomplishes the same object, inasmuch as the clay absorbs by degrees the empyreumatic oil of repeated combustion, and communicates its filthy odour to smoke passing through it afterwards.

Some writers have said that, under the influence of Tobacco smoke, the intellectual functions are more free, and the imagination more active; and the names of Byron and Gibbon have been quoted as examples; but, if all the testimony on this subject be fairly weighed, such an idea cannot be entertained for a moment. All agree that an atony, a debility, is sure to follow. It may be more or less distant, but come it will, "*equo pede*," to rich and poor, who seek comfort in Tobacco.

Dr. Pidduck says he has been sixteen years physician to a

dispensary in St. Giles', and has had most extensive opportunities of observing the effects of Tobacco on smokers. He states this important fact, "that leeches are killed instantly by the blood of smokers—so suddenly that they dropped off dead immediately they were applied," and "that fleas and bugs, whose bites on children were as thick as measles, rarely, if ever, attacked the smoking parent."

The Arabs and Bedouins protect themselves from the onslaught of these insects, which swarm in the tents, by poisoning their blood with Tobacco.

He then argumentatively adds, "that which is so fatal to insect life cannot be otherwise to the individual whose blood is poisoned," and then, "if the evil ended with the individual who, by the indulgence in this custom, injures his own health physically and mentally, he might be left to his 'fool's paradise' unmolested. But this is not the case. *In no instance is the sin of the father more strikingly visited on his children, than the sin of Tobacco smoking.*"

Nicotine, the active principle of Tobacco, is that which, in its minutest quantity, has been found to kill fleas and bugs, by being contained in the blood. It has also been detected and demonstrated in many of the secretions and excretions of the bodies of confirmed smokers; and thus, like its weird sister, strychnine (of which we have lately heard so much), it appears to be in itself almost indestructible, and yet to convey destruction to all the tissues of the human frame, and which enables us to comprehend Dr. Pidduck's description of the "enervation," "hypochondriasis," "hysteria," "dwarfish deformity," "consumption," "suffering, and early death" of the children of inveterate smokers.

Mr. Tyrrell has recorded his testimony of the depressing influence of smoking, and brings forward facts to prove "that it is one of those 'pleasant vices' which the just gods make instruments to scourge us," and proceeds in detail to show that it destroys the very principle of manhood.

The *Times* has lately given us a leading article on the statistical returns of the population of France, showing that, in the last five years, that country has only increased its population, in round numbers, a quarter of a million; whilst, in five years previously, the increase was nearly five times as much: that is to say—

1841 to 1846, increase 1,200,000.

1851 to 1856, do. 256,000

These are the correct figures.

Hereupon, Mr. J. B. Neil states, from a careful compilation, of which he gives the whole premises, "That, in Paris, the consumption of tobacco is four pounds per head per annum;" whilst, in this country, the average consumption is about one pound per head per annum, and thus he accounts for the loss of vitality in the people of that country.

Mr. Lizars says (page 19) it is truly melancholy to witness the great number of young men who smoke now-a-days, and it is painful to contemplate how many promising youths must be stunted in their growth, or enfeebled in their minds before they arrive at manhood.

This is the conclusion every reflecting mind must come to, if it is brought in contact with the inhabitants of our large cities, or, indeed, almost any other locality.

I will here incidentally refer to a notice of Mr. Lizar's book in the "*British Medical Journal*" of February 14, 1857, in which the reviewer, after extending our knowledge of the English language in such elegant expressions as "bugaboo" and "gone coon," and giving us here and there a specimen of doubtful grammar—writhing no doubt in conscience "all along of tobacco," beneath the tranchaut pen of the northern surgeon—does not condescend to fact and argument, but meets the question with an illiberal and unprofessional sneer, or rather, in the words of a quaint old writer, "wanting that virtue which we call honesty in all men, and that especial gift of God which we

call charity in Christian men, condemns without hearing, and wounds without offence given."

Dr. Paxton says—"It is true that tobacco is soothing to the nerves." While a person is under its influence, he feels forgetful of past sorrows and a freedom from anxiety about the future," and a gentle lull to all the faculties of body and mind." But how? Here he tells us "*simply from temporary intoxication.*" That is, in plain English, poisoning; for that is the literal translation of the word, whether by alcohol or tobacco. Moreover, "there is a desire to indulge these sensations, *till the indulgence overpowers the reason*, and excess follows upon excess: a pleasing exhilaration alternates with stupefaction."

These are the results in inveterate smokers: in a greater or less degree it affects everyone. No wonder, then, that the young and old, rich and poor, have fallen into this unnatural habit.

"After the smoker gets over the giddiness of his first attempt, then follows, by insensible degrees, a weakness of the powers of the heart and circulation." "The sallow complexions and debilitated frames, and disordered digestion of the young men of the present day, attest the noxious influence of Tobacco." Again he says:—

"This plant possesses no salutary qualities, neither removes or mitigates disease, neither supports the body, or refines the mind, and that its use is subversive of all the purely natural functions of life, always impairing the finer sensations of taste, smell, and correct feeling." This is, I believe, the first time that Dr. Paxton has put his opinions in writing, and, judging from my own impression, I believe the medical and non-medical reader will be ready to pay him the tribute of admiration in acknowledging the conciseness, elegance, and truthfulness of his description.

Dr. Hassel, in his "Adulterations Detected," says that it has been conclusively shown by Ziese and Melsens that the poisonous principles of Tobacco, both "nicotina," and "nico-

tianin," are present in the smoke of Tobacco, and that "therefore they are undoubtedly not destroyed by combustion, whether in the form of tobacco or cigars." He repeats the poisonous qualities of nicotina, by saying that it is "acid, narcotic, and that a few grains cause death." One thousand grains—that is, about two ounces—contain from four to eleven grains of nicotine; but, according to him, six pounds of Tobacco produce only eleven grains of "nicotianin," known as concrete oil of Tobacco, or Tobacco camphor.

After detailing certain cases where its use may be productive "of beneficial rather than injurious consequences" (at any rate, very doubtful), he goes on to say, "A very large proportion of smokers belong to neither of the classes referred to; to say the least, the habit is useless, expensive, and panders to self indulgence. It is a source of intemperance — induces drinking—drinking, jaundice—jaundice, death."

In countries where Tobacco is grown, as in America, the pernicious effects of extreme indulgence in smoking are fully known and recognised. There it is no uncommon circumstance to hear of inquests on the bodies of smokers, especially youths; the ordinary verdict being "died from extreme Tobacco smoking." King James was therefore right when he wound up his "Counterblaste" (1616), in these words—"It is a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, dangerous to the lungs, and, in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

If anywhere Tobacco smoking is to be tolerated, one would suppose it to be in the wilds of Australia, where man could not annoy his neighbour with his smoke, and where the vaunted "companionship" of the pipe would be most fully and dearly appreciated. Hear the record of experience, in the life of an Australian squatter, by Dr. Pugh—"he is far removed from intercourse with intelligent companions, enjoys few of the ameliorating circumstances which give a charm to social life;

his home is in a vast plain in which his flocks are fed, and he is visited by those only who are in his employ. For a year together no opportunity occurs to interchange a thought with educated minds, ‘*the occasional pipe is soon merged into a life, in which no moment is tolerable in which narcotic vapour is withheld* ;’ his morning smoke is commenced while in bed, his day is passed in a cloud, and the pipe accompanies him to rest.” The first symptoms are “a disregard to cleanliness; then the features become bloated—the man has undergone a change: he is listless, dyspeptic, and hypochondriacal.” Dr. Pugh continues, “I have known individuals, in this condition, rush to the town, dreading the consequences of solitude.” He has seen “softening of the brain, paralysis, and amaurosis, arising from the nervous prostration,” and thinks, with Mr. Solly, “that the happiness of the people of this country may be jeopardised by the practice.”

Mr. Maurice Jones, a surgeon, of Narbeth, winds up his experience, personally and professionally, in these words—“A greater curse never befel this country than the introduction of Tobacco. Let its advocates flourish under their delusion, and may they never rue the day when they yielded to its charms!”

Mr. Cortis, a surgeon, of Filey, logically says, its advocates, unable to defend it by argument, appeal to (their *own personal*) experience. What is his? “He finds the habit, moderately indulged in, seriously impaired his memory, and, therefore, gave it up.”

Even among fishermen it cannot be tolerated with impunity, for he has now (Feb. 7, 1857) two cases of paralysis under his care—“one entirely, and the other principally, caused by smoking alone.”

Mr. John Higginbottom, of Nottingham, whose name has been honourably associated with the advance of medical and surgical science for upwards of half a century, endorses Mr. Solly’s opinion in these words—“The decision I have come to

after fifty years most extensive and varied practice in my profession, is, *that Tobacco, in every form, has no redeeming property whatever*, and that, at the present time, it is a main cause in ruining our young men, pauperising our working men, and also rendering useless the best efforts of ministers of religion."

Mr. J. Ranald Martin, F.R.S., a man of admitted ability, sober judgment, and great experience, especially in tropical climates—in fact, our great living authority in diseases incidental to warm countries—says, "It is a matter of observation, among army surgeons, that the habit of cigar-smoking, introduced into this country from Portugal, Spain, and France, has produced a greater amount of pale sallow complexions, amongst our young officers more especially, than had ever been observed as resulting from any other cause." He then adds, "*Had the morbid complexion been all*, the matter would have been of little importance; but here, it means loss of appetite, defective nutrition, anæmia, and disordered nervous and vascular functions, all in the same individual." Further on, he quotes 'Dr. Prout,' and subscribes to the "dark and greenish yellow tint." Here is, then, an exact description of the Tobacco face without the name. He, still speaking from his experience—and whose has been equal, on a large scale—"disputes the benefit of MODERATE TOBACCO SMOKING as a preventive of damp or malarious influence," whilst its use in excess he describes at length, beginning with dyspepsia, and ending with paralysis; and further states that its use amongst the Indian officers was most banefully influential in producing bad habits, and leading to bad ends. Again—"I can state, from my own observation, that the miseries, mental and bodily, I have witnessed from the abuse of cigar-smoking, and chiefly in young men, far exceeds anything detailed in the 'Confessions of an Opium Eater.'"

Mr. Booth, of Huddersfield, smoked for twelve years, found its ill effects, and gave it up fifteen years ago. His experience is the same as others, but says the use of it produces affections

of the throat, uvula, larynx, and bronchus. He quotes the fact "that two Indian chiefs refused to accept some cigars, when offered to them by Power, the actor, when in America; and they gave as a reason, that "those Indians who smoked gave out soonest in the chase." It is also well known, that prize fighters of the present day, while in training, are most strictly prohibited the use of Tobacco.

The Medical Profession in France bear similar testimony, for the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales," a work of which it would be high treason in Paris to doubt the authenticity, after detailing at length the effects of Tobacco amongst the workmen employed in the government factories (for, in France, it is a monopoly of the State), goes on to say, "The abuse of Tobacco is the same as of all other pleasures of excitement, whether excesses of various kinds—strong liquors, and so forth (*comme de celui de toutes les jouissances par irritation, comme de la masturbation, de l'abus des femmes, des liqueurs fortes, &c.*), and that it is astonishing that more numerous evils are not the result." Again—"Parents cannot too much oppose the fearful custom of using Tobacco; often they allow it to begin with a culpable facility, and they do not appear to foresee all the evils to which they deliver the youth whom they permit to contract this baneful habit; often thoughtlessly recommended for some trifling ailment, the use of it is continued for the remainder of his days."

I have brought together the opinions of medical men of eminence, in all departments of the profession, on this subject. I feel that anything that I could say would be a "feather-weight" in the scale of argument; yet I may be permitted to relate a circumstance which nearly robbed me of my youngest child.

Some years since, I resided in a remote part of the country, and had occasion to send to the village shop for some sago for my youngest son, then an infant two or three months old. Just as I was leaving home on my morning's round, I

was suddenly called back to see my child, whom I found pale as marble, pulseless, and bedewed with a cold damp exudation of the skin; in fact, the infant appeared suddenly at the point of death. Whilst I asked a few hurried questions, trying to ascertain the reason of this condition, convulsions, and strabismus of one, then of both eyes, ensued; and it was only by the immediate administration of the proper remedies that my child was rescued from an untimely grave. That it was some narcotic poison, I had no doubt, but what, I had yet to find out. I knew the symptoms to be those of Tobacco; but not having, or ever having had, a particle of that vile weed in my house, I doubted the correctness of my first impression. However, I carefully examined the remainder of the sago and there I found some small dark particles, like bits of dirt and, having carefully separated them from the white substance I had no difficulty in recognising them as Tobacco.

I conclude, from the quantity I collected, that less than half a grain had produced the poisonous effect before stated; and had I left my house an hour earlier, my child would have been, mysteriously, a corpse on my return.

It was easily explained: the shopkeeper had left some particles of the poison in the bottom of his scales, or had, in the way of business, swept it by his hand from the counter into the sago, and thus it found its way to the stomach of the infant, and very nearly sacrificed another victim to its shrine.

Mr. Solly relates the circumstance of a surgeon losing five patients successively from its use; and a surgeon of great experience has just related to me a case that occurred to himself. A dose was administered, in the usual way, in a case of hernia, at first with apparent benefit; the man appeared relieved; he, however, made an effort to get out of bed, when he fell flat on his face, and was picked up dead!

For professional details, and the relation of authentic cases of disease produced by smoking, the reader is referred to the

interesting work by Mr. Lizars, who gives cases, and illustrations of malignant disease of the tongue, though it must have occurred to every medical man to have seen indurated and scirrous disorganization of the lips attributable to the habit of smoking.

Professional men have only to refer to their books, or even to their recollection for the last seven years, and they can arrive at no other conclusion than this—first, that malignant diseases of the lips and tongue occur much more frequently in males than females, and, secondly, that in nine cases out of ten, the patients themselves attribute the complaint to the use of the tobacco pipe. Such is my experience, and is doubtless that of others also.

Dr. Hynes of Nottingham, takes up the argument on the other side, in a very temperate letter in the *Lancet*, and advocates its *moderate use* from “some instinctive deep-seated requirement of man’s corporeal organization.” However, this is not the place to discuss the question, and I think I cannot do better than to hand him over to the chemical demonstrations of Dr. Hassall, the experience of Mr. Whitfield and Dr. Pidduck, and to the cases and lucid explanations of Messrs. Solly and Tyrrell. To the other gentlemen, who labour apologetically to tell us that they advocate its use and not its abuse, though they hesitate to say where the line is drawn between one pipe and fifty; to such, I reply, that every labourer who lights his pipe at daylight, and smokes it on his way to work, is ready with the same argument. I have heard it a hundred times, till I am ready to exclaim in the language of our great English teacher.

“Oh judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason.”

In the Tobacco question this is literally true; brute beasts avoid it, doubtless as Dr. Hyne expresses it, “by instinctive corporeal organization,” whilst man, in the language of Dr.

Paxton, "indulges these sensations, till the indulgence overpowers the reason."

Dr. Pretty, of Camden Town, appears to like smoking "pretty" well, for he prescribed a pipe and a glass of toddy for his patient every night, to cure his abstemious delirium tremens, though he tells us just after, "That he was called to an almost fatal case of syncope, which lasted more or less than two hours, from smoking *one* cigar. Tho patient was a delicate young man of twenty-five."

Mr. William MacDonald has stated his opinions of the influence of tobacco on navvies, miners and women. "Sailors and 'navvies' smoke more than any other class, but it does not appear to affect the nervous system of either of these classes"—and why? Because they are naturally strong, live well, are exposed to the open air, and have out-door exercise. The sailor eats his pound of beef daily, and the "navvy" in full work, as I know from my own experience, consumes at least one pound and a half, and sometimes two pounds daily—of course I speak of the navvy and sailor in the prime of life—but what are they after fifty if they take tobacco?—Altered men. Its influence, thanks to their strong frame, good diet and out-door exercise is slow—but not less sure, for "let the navvy or the sailor take to sedentary employment, and in a short time it affects him like other men"—'His hand begins to shake' and the old story is told again.

Mr. MacDonald states "a curious fact not generally known," "that no smoker can think steadily or continuously of any subject whilst smoking—he cannot follow out a train of ideas, without putting down his pipe." He says, women who smoke become "lazy, indolent and dirty," in fact lost; and, incidentally, says that smoking destroys the teeth.

Dr. Waterhouse, professor of medicine, Cambridge University, New England, says, "I never saw so many pallid faces, or so many marks of declining health, nor ever knew so many hectic habits and consumptive affections, and I trace this

alarming inroad on young constitutions, principally, to the pernicious custom of smoking cigars.

On the other side, a gentleman named Sumpter, talks about the "tobacco blessing," and asks "why the plant was created"—surely, to give him an opportunity to write something about it, for he has summed up the question, as Mrs. Partington would have said, sumpter-ously.

Partial advocates for its use, however, have appeared in the persons of Dr. Bucknill and Dr. Ranking; the opinions of these gentlemen merit serious examination. Dr. Bucknill is favourably known to the profession by his pen, and Dr. Ranking also. Now, I would meet them first, by asking if it be reasonable to expect an unprejudiced opinion from any young man, medical or non-medical, who is himself a smoker? Both these gentlemen are young, and possibly, by the moderate use of tobacco, have not yet experienced its baneful influence. They both admit that excess in its use is extremely pernicious, but they do not define what excess is. For instance, Dr. Bucknill quotes "Hobbes" with his thirteen pipes, which he smoked to the last whiff. It is true, he rambled about the country at Chatsworth, but perhaps the fresh air took off the effect. Now, is this the extent of "moderate use," or does it go further?—because the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*, tells us that "two young men died from smoking, one sixteen—and the other seventeen pipes." Therefore, I presume, the good old gentleman, (who died at ninety-one), got towards the border of the healthy margin. Then Newton, who died at eighty-five, ought to have died before, if tobacco had been hurtful. This, I take to be Dr. Bucknill's argument; for he, speaking of the "poisonous alkali and oil which poisons snakes" when these substances have been consumed by fire, evidently assumes that the poison of tobacco is destroyed by smoking, and does not appear to recognise the fact that nicotine exists in tobacco smoke as demonstrated by Ziese and Melsens, and quoted by Dr. Hassal.

The use of Tobacco in the treatment of insanity, I am not

competent to speak of from experience ; in the hands of such men as Dr. Conolly and Dr. Bucknill, it may possibly do good, and this is the only way in which I can conceive it to be of use as a medicine.

Afterwards, Dr. Bucknill facetiously tells us, whatever else be done, not to put the poor man's pipe out, for it is to him like the Welshman's goat-skin—"Great cote, little cote, west cote, an preech."

The plain fact seems to be, that great men in all ages have often had great vices, and it would be as logical, and much more complimentary, to say that Sheridan's most brilliant speeches were the effect of his two bottles of sherry, than that Newton's "Principia" were "pillars of smoke," or that Hobbes was a great and learned man because he smoked, and that poor, insignificant Samuel Johnson was a very little one, because he didn't. About this time, too, there lived a certain man, tolerably well known, one William Shakespere, and smokers might with equal propriety say, that had he had more taste for tobacco, he might probably have had less for venison, and not have given them "the unkindest cut of all," in a story which says something about a man's "putting an enemy into his month, to steal away his brains." And poor old blind John Milton too!—what a comfort a pipe would have been to him, poor soul! We can fancy him putting his cigar down,—I beg pardon, (for cigars "war'nt invented till a'ter that,") I mean, giving his daughter his pipe to hold, whilst he "followed out," according to Mr. Macdonald, the following idea:—

"Now morn her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl,
When Adam wak'd, so custom'd, for his sleep
Was airy light from pure digestion bred,
And temp'rate vapours bland, which th' only sound
Of leaves and fuming rills, Aurora's fan,
Lightly dispers'd, and the shrill matin song
Of birds, on every bough ;"

There is no Tobacco here, whatever there is of poetry.

To the pamphlet of Mr. Lizars and to the *Lancet* I am indebted for many of the opinions I have quoted, and the public owe a deep obligation to these works in bringing to judgment a public evil. In the *Lancet* of March 7, 1857, Dr. D. Hooper gives us his idea of moderation: "one cigar daily, with his coffee after dinner." Alas! poor Hobbes had no coffee, and took thirteen pipes instead." Mr. Higginbottom comes to the rescue of the great Newton, who, when asked to smoke, said, "*he would make no necessities to himself.*"

Dr. C. B. Garratt, of Hastings, makes this important observation, "that Tobacco not only paralyses the 'natural reflex excretory function,' 'dries up healthy mucous secretion,' but induces local and other important disturbance, 'weak eyes, loss of smell and taste, *baldness especially*, and diseases of the skin.'

Mr. Butler, of Tipperary, speaking of his medical experience at the Australian diggings, says, "I have never, to the best of my belief, lost a patient from dysentery who was not an habitual smoker," and I found it absolutely necessary to prohibit the use of Tobacco during recovery; and these observations will apply with equal force to another Australian disease—ophthalmia."

A certain M.D., of Cork, says, with the rich vernacular which is an Irishman's birthright, "the *lantern jaws* of many young men tell the tale of Tobacco smoking;" whilst some philanthropic "I.B.N." in the next page, gives a recipe for pills and mixture, forming, doubtless, a "Tobacco cure," the next new bubble, on the froth of which some new Morrison or Holloway will float along to fortune.

S N U F F .

Whatever has been said of Tobacco, in smoke or "quid," is applicable to its use in powder, that is in the form we call snuff, and the effect is very similar, indeed identical, if we take into consideration the different functions of the part with which it is brought in contact. There is first a stimulant effect on the lining membrane of the nose, and the first pinch produces a natural revulsion of the respiratory organs in the act of sneezing, to get rid of it, that is, to expel it from the air passages. By degrees the mucous membrane becomes accustomed to it, and loses a degree of its natural sensibility. Some particles of the powder are now retained in contact with the nasal passages, the titillation is kept up, or as our French neighbours more expressively term it, the "*jouissance par irritation*," is continued for a longer or shorter period, according to the habits, pursuits, or opportunities of the nicotian neophyte.

This barbarous custom was, I believe, introduced to us by the aborigines of the American continent; and the dirt-eating Indians of the present time, are an elder branch of the family of snuff-takers, the family relationship consisting in a morbid propensity, alike revolting to cleanliness and degrading to common sense. Dr. Pretty relates that he once knew "a medical man who took one pound and a quarter of Hardham's No. 37 every fortnight, and did not waste much of it. He used to take three pinches at a time, holding a snuff-box beneath his nose to catch what dropped." In the classical language of the "British Medical Journal," (February 28th, 1857), this man might be called an old "fogy" who "sots," and ought to be "toboo(*gy*.)ed." Shade of Johnson, or somebody, help us to learn English!

Public opinion, as well as public knowledge, tell us that one half of the infants of our large cities die for the want of proper air to breathe, that is, sufficient ventilation, and that cholera and typhus make their nests in cesspools and dust heaps. This we are ready to acknowledge, yet, whilst we force the government to pass the smoke act, write letters to the *Times*, and compel the police to press for penalties, yet, in the language of the patron saint of smokers, who must have been in a cloud when he wrote it; "yet, such is the unhappiness of our condition, and the ignorance which covers the eyes of our understanding," that we contaminate our dwelling, (that is the body, which is the dwelling of our immortal part, or, in the sublime language of Scripture, the temple of the soul), in all its possible passages with vile smoke and stinking vapour—and perhaps, whilst we, in the persons of our magistrates, fine our street contractors for not removing the dust and dirt of our alleys, we in our persons stuff filth and dust into our nostrils and air passages, till their natural functions are impeded or destroyed.

Under every guise and form do we try to deceive our conscience in the perpetuation of our little vices. The drinking world has its "household words," as well as the smoking, snuffing, or any other world. One spreads the banquet with the "Cream of the Valley," and opens the ball with "Old Tom." Another, I suppose mindful of the Roman epicure, invites us to partake of his "Bird's Eye" or "Latakia" (which, for aught I know, or ever heard, might mean hippopotamus); and the third, appealing to our nationalities, actually thrusts malt dust into fashionable noses in the name of "Welsh," and "Irish;" reserves humble "Scotch" for washerwomen and tailors, whilst sensible and reflecting England is left to work out some three dozen dirty problems, beginning with "Hardham's 37," and ending with pepper and brick-dust.

Apart from this, it is really a serious question; and it should be a *sine quâ non* that every member of a board of health, or

the Board of Works (query, no works ?) should first carry out the principles he professes, in clearing his own important person from dust and smoke. If he fail in this, it is evident, *ipso facto*, that he is unfit for office.

Shakespere, who "had a word to say" on so many things, did not forget to speak of snuff; and the associations he gives it are not very complimentary. He introduces the individual thus :—

"He was perfumed like a milliner ;
And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A pouncet box, which, ever and anon,
He gave his nose, and took 't away again ;
Who, therewith angry, when it next came there,
Took it in snuff."

Now whether this was Tobacco or not, I cannot undertake to say, seeing that Shakespere died in 1616.

It has been calculated by Lord Stanhope that every professed and inveterate snuff taker takes one pinch in ten minutes ; every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of wiping and blowing the nose, and other incidental circumstances, occupies a minute and a half out of every ten. One minute and a half, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff-taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten : one day out of every ten, amounts to thirty-six days and a half in a year. Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in for forty years two entire years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it. There is a labyrinth of statistics on the expense of snuff-boxes, destruction of handkerchiefs, and so forth, which, if properly saved and invested, would go some way to pay off the national debt. However, on this abstruse question I decline to enter, merely observing, from a view of the snuff-boxes in the London windows, that, however they promote the arts and sciences, I don't think they improve the morals.

Dr. Adam Clarke tells of a lady of his acquaintance who took snuff for forty years and upwards, and who was frequently affected with paralysis of the muscles of respiration, which grew more and more alarming, and seriously threatened her life. This became so alarming, that she could never venture to attend any place of worship alone ; but, at last, she left off snuff, and got well.

It is curious to remark, that nicotine appears to produce paralysis of muscles, whilst strychnine induces the opposite effect—viz., contraction. Is it not possible that the one, under careful administration, may be an antidote to the other ? It seems to me that the idea is worthy a trial ; for, though they are two most potent poisons, it is not unreasonable to suppose the possibility of success, upon the same principle that Natty Bumppo, in Cooper's novel, saved his life by opposing fire to fire.

Snuff is supposed to contain about one-third of the nicotine of tobacco, the remainder being destroyed by fermentation in the process of manufacture.

Dr. Hassal says that the constitutional effects of snuff, *when this is genuine*, are certainly much less than in the case of chewing or smoking tobacco. Indeed its effects in most cases are chiefly local. The nerves of the Schneiderian membrane are over-stimulated ; there is determination of blood to the part, and the membrane becomes thickened and insensible : at the same time the brain is roused to increased action. It sometimes finds its way in to the fauces and produces indigestion.

The local effects of the long-continued use of snuff are, impairment of the sense of smell ; to a less extent, that of taste ; and the voice becomes much altered.

These effects are not to be attributed entirely to tobacco, but are also due to irritating substances, with which snuff is coloured or adulterated, such as red and yellow ochre, red lead, chromate of lead, bichromate of potash and hellebore.

Bichromate of potash is exceedingly poisonous, and chromate of lead, and red lead also, though not to the same extent, "are yet of a very deleterious nature, even in very minute doses." The quantity of chromate of lead and red lead contained in snuff is very considerable—often nearly five per cent—sufficient to produce the symptoms of lead poisoning.

Mr. Erichsen relates the following case of slow poisoning by snuff containing lead, which is quoted by Dr. Hassal:

"Whilst on a professional visit in the country last March, I was requested to see a gentleman who had been invited down to a friend's country-seat in the hope that change of scene and air would influence favourably an attack of paralysis, which was said to be of a rheumatic character; by which he had been disabled from work for many months past, and of which he despaired of recovering, having relinquished all treatment.

"I found the patient in bed and somewhat exhausted by the journey down—a distance of nearly a hundred miles from his usual residence. He was peculiarly sallow, the complexion having almost an icteric tinge; but the countenance was lively and expressive, and the intellect as bright as usual.

Mr. A. B. could stand, and, if supported, could walk, though feebly and with much difficulty. He complained much of pains about the shoulders and fleshy parts of the thighs and legs, and especially of burning sensations in the soles of his feet. The articulations all appeared healthy, no swelling or looseness was perceptible about any of them.

"I was, however, particularly struck with the appearance of the hands and arms, which were lying powerless on the coverlid of the bed. There was marked "wrist-drop" of both arms the hands hanging flaccid and at right angles with the forearms without the patient being able to extend or raise them in the slightest degree. There was, however, some slight power of extension left in the fingers, especially in those of the left hand. Though unable to extend the fingers, raise the hand,

and scarcely having power to elevate the arm, Mr. A. B. could *flex* the fingers pretty firmly so as to give a tolerably good grasp to whatever was put into his hand. The index finger of the right hand seemed to be the most affected, and was permanently flexed.

“There was a very marked degree of wasting of the whole mass of the extensor muscles of the forearm, so that a longitudinal hollow corresponding to the interosseous space perceptible down to the whole length of the forearm, and a very deep and marked depression in the interspace between the first and second metacarpel bones. The hands were quite powerless, and the patient was unable to render himself the slightest assistance.

“The tongue was pale and flabby; and on examining the gums I found a deep blue-black or leaden-coloured line around the teeth, more marked about the molars.

“Digestion was much impaired. Appetite capricious, with much flatulence and occasional attacks of constipation with colicky pains.

“On inquiring into the history of the case, I learnt that Mr. A. B., who is much devoted to literary pursuits and habitually led a sedentary life, had for some years previously suffered from pains of a rheumatic or gouty character; that in May, 1853, he had been attacked by constipation and colic whilst lodging for a short time in a newly-painted house. In August of the same year he had first begun to lose power in extending his arms, finding a difficulty in raising them to put on his coat; and from this time the paralytic symptoms gradually increased, until they had assumed the degree in which I found them, when he had become reduced to a state of complete physical helplessness, though, as I have already observed, his powerful and clear intellect was as perfect as ever.

“On examining Mr. A. B., I was at once struck by the very marked ‘wrist-drop,’ more complete than I had ever seen be-

fore; the limitation of the paralysis to the extensors, which were greatly wasted; the existence of a blue line round the teeth; and the occurrence of occasional attacks of constipation and colic, together with flying pains in the fleshy parts of the body, with absence of all articular inflammation. These symptoms led me to the conclusion that Mr. A. B. was suffering from saturnine paralysis, and that he had been slowly poisoned by lead.

“The difficulty was, however, to ascertain how poisoning by lead could have been effected. With this view I made diligent inquiry into the patient’s habits, the water he drank, the utensils he used, &c., but could not detect any source to which the presence of the mineral in the system could be traced, except that the first attack of colic and constipation had occurred whilst temporarily lodging in a house which smelt of fresh paint; but as he soon left this, I thought it very insufficient to explain his continued and increasing sufferings. In the course of my inquiries, however, I found that he took snuff in considerable quantities. I accordingly emptied his box of its contents, and took them up to town with me with the view to further examination. The snuff was analysed by Professor Williamson, who immediately detected in it a considerable quantity of lead; and another supply having been procured from the shop at which Mr. A. B. was in the habit of purchasing it, was subjected to analysis by Dr. Garrod, who readily detected large quantities of the metal in it.

Mr. A. B. was now put under treatment for saturnine paralysis. The snuff was left off; the bowels were kept open with the acidulated sulphate of magnesia; iodide of potassium was freely given in conjunction with strychnia, which was applied topically to blistered surfaces as well as administered by the hands; and galvanism was assiduously employed. Under this plan of treatment he gradually improved in all respects; the colicky symptoms rapidly disappeared, the muscular pains subsided, the paralytic condition of the ex-

tensors was gradually removed, until at the end of July he was able to resume and to discharge public duties of a very onerous character with his usual ability and energy."

Dr. Hassal quotes another case, supplied by Mr. Fosbroke of Alcester, as follows :

"In the latter part of the year 1852, I suffered from an attack of what was at the time regarded as simple constipation of the bowels, but attended by considerable pain, especially about the umbilicus, of a twisting character. A medical friend who visited me ordered a dose of morphia, followed by an active aperient, which relieved all the symptoms. In the course of a short time my general health began to fail; I constantly experienced a sensation of sinking about the epigastrium; the bowels became irritable, and I invariably passed liquid motions. After spending a short time from home, in May 1854, I was suddenly attacked by similar symptoms I had before suffered from, but of a more severe character. The pain was most excruciating, the bowels more obstinate, and were many days before they were relieved, upon which all the symptoms subsided. I now noticed some trembling of the hands, which, however, soon passed off; but from this time everything I did was by an effort most painful. The appetite failed, I became much thinner, had palpitations of the heart, constant pains in the lower extremities, and was little refreshed by sleep. Matters continued in this state until October 15, when, being engaged in writing late in the night, I was suddenly (in a moment, in fact) surprised to find that I had no command over the ring-finger of the right hand, that it dragged on the paper, and in a few days the other fingers, as well of those of the left hand, became similarly affected. The extensors of the thumbs and wrists escaped. I was then fully impressed with the idea that it must arise from lead, and I consulted Dr. Thompson, of Stratford-on-Avon, who has paid much attention to the subject of lead poisoning. He at once told me that there could be no doubt on the subject; the blue line was well marked on the

edges of the gums. In the course of the same week I had a third attack, much more severe than either of the preceding ones; the intensity of the pain was indescribable, and I was only comparatively easy when in a bath of almost boiling water. The bowels, as before, did not act, and required various aperients for forty-eight hours before any effect was produced. Castor oil with laudanum, in large doses, and the use of injections of turpentine, at last gave relief to them. I was then for some time tormented by a fixed pain in the small of the back and extending to the lower extremities, caused possibly by the action of the turpentine on the kidneys. Dr. Thomson saw me at this time, when paralysis of the upper extremities had gone on so far that I was unable to turn in bed. He most kindly interested himself in my case, and instituted a most minute inquiry as to what I took different from my family, and at once fixed on the article of snuff as the probable source from which the system had been impregnated. Subsequent investigation fully confirmed his view. My health is now perfectly restored, nothing remaining but a trifling weakness of the extensors of the fingers."

"A gentleman in this neighbourhood took the same snuff (Bolongara), and complained of inability to raise his left arm for some time previous to his death," and a sample of it on analysis shew distinct evidences of lead.

He continues, but the preachers of smoking and chewing Tobacco, and of snuff-taking, are objectionable on other grounds. The dwelling and the clothes of the smoker are impregnated with Tobacco, exceedingly repulsive to those who do not smoke—indeed "the moral and domestic objections are of the strongest kind." Snuff-taking is a very dirty habit, for not only are the nostrils constantly filled with brown and dirty powder, but the throat and stomach come in for their share; the face is often smeared with it, the nails filled with it, and the shirt and clothes are stained and dirtied by its use.

The great John Wesley forbad any Wesleyan minister to use snuff or Tobacco, except under medical advice.

Now, after having said so much against Tobacco, and so often quoted from King James' "Counterblaste," it perhaps may be but fair to say something about the tobacco pipe of our own good Queen Victoria.

Start not, "fair reader!" if perchance there be one, it will not contaminate you in the handling, for I take it from one of the most interesting, and the most humanising and instructive of our cheap publications of the day,—I mean *Household Words*, so "familiar" to us all.

"THE QUEEN'S TOBACCO-PIPE.—We have seen pipes of all sorts and sizes in our time. In Germany, where the finest snaster is but twenty-pence a pound, and excellent leaf-tobacco only five-pence, we have seen pipes that resembled actual furnaces compared with the general race of pipes, and have known a man smoke out half a pound of snaster and drink a gallon of beer at a sitting. But this is perfectly pigmy work when compared with the royal pipe and consumptive tobacco power of Victoria of England. The Queen's pipe is, beyond all controversy—for we have seen it—equal to any other thousand pipes that can be produced from the pipial stores of this smoking world. She has not only an attendant to present it whenever she may call for it, but his orders are to have it always in the most admirable smoking state—always lighted, without regard to the quantity of Tobacco it may consume; and, accordingly, her pipe is constantly kept smoking day and night without a moment's intermission, and there are, besides the grand pipe-master, a number of attendants incessantly employed in seeking the most suitable Tobacco, and bringing it to the grand-master. There is no species of Tobacco which the Queen has not in her store-room. Shag, pigtail, Cavendish, Manilla, Havanna, cigars, cheeroots, negrohead, every possible species of nicotian, she gives a trial to, by way of variety. A single cigar she

holds in as much contempt as a lion would a fly by way of mouthful. We have seen her grand-master drop whole handfuls of Havannas at once into her pipe, and after them as many Cubas.

“It may abate the wonder of the reader at this stupendous smoking power of the Queen, when we admit, as must indeed, have become apparent in the course of our remarks, that the Queen performs her smoking, as she does many of her other royal, acts, by the hands of her servants. In truth, to speak candidly, the Queen never smokes at all, except through her servants. And this will appear very likely, when we describe the actual size of her royal pipe. It is, indeed, of most imperial dimensions. The head alone is so large, that while its heel rests on the floor of her cellar, its top reaches out of the roof. We speak a literal fact, as anyone who procures an order for the purpose may convince himself by actual inspection. We are sure that the quantity of Tobacco which is required to supply it must amount to some tons in the year. Nay, so considerable is it, that ships are employed specially to bring over this Tobacco, and these ships have a dock of one acre in extent at the port of London entirely for their exclusive reception. In a word, the Queen’s Tobacco-pipe, its dimensions, its attendance, its supply, and consumption of Tobacco, are without any paralel in any age or nation.

“If we have raised any wonder in the breasts of our readers, we shall not decrease it by some further explanations regarding this extraordinary pipe; if we have raised any incredulity, what we are now about to add will at once extinguish it.

“The Queen’s Tobacco-pipe, then, is a furnace built in the very centre of the great Tobacco Warehouse at the London Docks. This furnace is kept for the purpose of consuming all the damaged Tobacco which comes into port. As the warehouse is the Queen’s Warehouse, the furnace is really termed the Queen’s Pipe; and all that we have related of it is literally true, and is, in itself and all the circumstances con-

nected with it, one of the most remarkable things in this country."

In the centre of the great east wine vaults at these docks, is a circular building without any entrance. "It is the root and foundation of the Queen's Pipe. Quitting the vault and ascending into the warehouse over it, you find that you are in the Great Tobacco Warehouse, called the Queen's Warehouse, because the Government rent the Tobacco Warehouses here for fourteen thousand pounds per annum. This one warehouse has no equal in any other part of the world. It is five acres in extent, and yet it is covered with a roof, the framework of which is of iron, erected, we believe, by Mr. Barry, the architect of the New Houses of Parliament, and of so light and skilful a construction, that it admits of a view of the whole place; and so slender are the pillars, that the roof seems almost to hang upon nothing. Under this roof is piled a vast mass of Tobacco in huge casks, in double tiers; that is, two casks in height. This warehouse is said to hold, when full, twenty-four thousand hogsheads, averaging one thousand two hundred pounds each, and equal to thirty thousand tons of general merchandize. Each cask is said to be worth, duty included, two hundred pounds, giving a sum total of Tobacco in this one warehouse, when filled, of four millions eight hundred thousand pounds in value! Besides this, there is another warehouse of nearly equal size, where finer kinds of Tobacco are deposited, many of them in packages of buffalo-hide, marked "Giron," and Manilla for cheroots, in packages of sacking lined with palmetto leaves. There is still another warehouse for cigars, called the Cigar Floor, in which there are frequently one thousand five hundred chests, valued at one hundred pounds each, at an average, or one hundred and fifty thousand pounds in cigars alone.

The scene in the Queen's Warehouse, to which we return, is very singular. Long streets stretch right and left between the walls of tobacco-casks; and when the men are absent at

one of their meals, you find yourself in an odd sort of solitude, and in an atmosphere of tobacco. Every one of these giant hogsheads is stripped twice from the Tobacco during its stay in this warehouse; once on entrance, to weigh it, and again before leaving, to ascertain whether the mass is uninjured; and to weigh what is found good for the duty, and for the sale price to the merchant. Thus the coopers take all these hogsheads twice to pieces, and put them together again. This tobacco is of the strong coarse kind, for pigtail, shag, snuff, &c. The finer kinds, as we have said, go to the other warehouse.

But your eye is now attracted by a guide-post, on which is painted, in large letters, "TO THE KILN." Following this direction, you arrive at the centre of the warehouse, and at the Queen's Pipe. You enter a door on which is rudely painted the crown royal and the initials "V.R.," and find yourself in a room of considerable size, in the centre of which towers up the kiln; a furnace of the conical kind, like a glass-house or porcelain furnace. On the door of the furnace is again painted the crown and the "V.R." Here you find, in the furnace, a huge mass of fire, and around are heaps of damaged tobacco, tea, and other articles ready to be flung upon it, as it admits of it. This fire never goes out, day or night, from year to year. There is an attendant who supplies it with its fuel, as it can take it; and men, during the day time, constantly coming laden with great loads of tobacco, cigars, and other stuff, condemned to the flames.

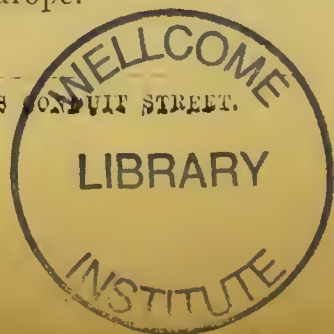
"Whatever is forfeited, and is too bad for sale, be it what it will, is doomed to the kiln. At the other docks, damaged goods, we were assured, are buried till they are partly rotten, and then taken up and disposed of as rubbish or manure. Here the Queen's Pipe smokes all up, except the greater quantity of the tea, which, having some time ago set the chimney of the kiln on fire, is now rarely burnt. And strange are the things that sometimes come to this perpetually

burning furnace. On one occasion, the attendant informed us, he burnt nine-hundred Australian mutton-hams. These were warehoused before the duty came off. The owner suffered them to remain till the duty ceased, in hopes of their being exempt from it; but this not being allowed, they were left till so damaged as to be unsaleable. Yet a good many, the man declared, were excellent; and he often made a capital addition to his breakfast from the roast that, for some time, was so odoriferously going on. On another occasion he burnt thirteen thousand pairs of condemned French gloves.

In one department of the place often lie many tons of the ashes from the furnace, which are sold by auction, by the ton to gardeners and farmers, as manure, and for killing insects, to soap-boilers and chemical manufacturers. In a corner are generally piled cart-loads of nails, and other pieces of iron, which have been swept up from the floors, or have remained in the broken pieces of casks and boxes which go to the kiln. Those which have been sifted from the ashes are eagerly bought up by gun-smiths, sorted, and used in the manufacture of gun-barrels, for which they are highly esteemed, as possessing a toughness beyond all other iron, and therefore calculated pre-eminently to prevent bursting. Gold and silver, too, are not unfrequently found amongst these ashes; for many manufactured articles, if unsaleable, are broken up, and thrown in. There have sometimes, indeed, been vast numbers of foreign watches, professing themselves to be gold watches, but being gross impostors, which have been ground up in a mill, and then flung in here.

Such is the Queen's Tobacco-Pipe, unique of its kind, and in its capacity of consumption. None of the other docks have anything like it. It stands alone. It is *the* Pipe—and as we have said, establishes the Queen of England, besides being the greatest monarch on the globe, as the greatest of all smokers—not excepting the Grand Turk, or the Emperor of Austria, the greatest tobacconist of Europe.

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